

ENGLISH

PREP

2

جرامر الصف الثاني
الاعدادي

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UNIT 1

The present continuous زمن المضارع المستمر

1 - يتكون المضارع المستمر كالاتي

فاعل + am / is / are + U + ing

Iam / 'm

He / She / It / اسم مفردis / 's

We / You / They / اسم جمعare / 're

- I **am** revising my lessons now.
- Basant **is** using an app at the moment.

2- في حالة النفي

⊙ نضع (not / n't) بعد (am / is / are)

- I **am not** working today.
- We **are not** watching TV.

3 - في حالة الاستفهام ب (هل)

Am / Is / Are + فاعل + U + ing.....?

- **Are** you watching TV?
• Yes, I **am**. • No, I **'m not**.
- **Is** she cooking food?
• Yes, she **is**. • No, she **isn't**.

4 - السؤال بكلمة استفهام

am / is / are + فاعل + U + ing.....? كلمة استفهام

- **What** is your father doing?
- He is reading a book.

5 - الكلمات الدالة والاستخدامات

now / look! / listen! / at the moment / at present / still / look out / watch out!

- يعبر المضارع المستمر عن حدث مستمر لحظة الكلام وكذلك الأحداث المؤقتة
- Look! They **are playing** tennis.
- My brother **is learning** to swim.
- يعبر عن الترتيبات لعمل شيء مثل الحفلات والمناسبات (arrangements)
- I **am travelling** to Aswan next week.
- We **are having** a party tomorrow.

Exercises on Language

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. He.....his posts in English now.

a. write

b. wrote

c. is writing

d. writes

2. Look! Many children.....in the library.

a. are reading

b. read

c. reads

d. reading

3. Nader is.....to help his classmates today.

a. volunteer

b. volunteering

c. volunteered

d. volunteers

4. Are they.....Football?

a. play

b. played

c. playing

d. plays

5. The pupils are always.....noise in the class.

a. make

b. made

c. makes

d. making

6. She is cooking and.....the dishes.

a. washing

b. wash

c. washed

d. washes

7. I amAswan next week; I have arranged everything.

a. visit

b. visited

c. visiting

d. visits

8.you writing a post?

a. Do

b. Have

c. Can

d. Are

9. Is she cooking.....?

a. now

b. last

c. yesterday

d. ago

10. The weather is.....colder and colder.

a. get

b. gets

c. got

d. getting

2. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. They.....(go) to school now.

2. I.....(not / watch) TV at the moment.

3. He is always.....(come) late.

4. I.....(have) a party tomorrow. We have arranged it.

5. Are you.....(study) English?

3. Rewrite the following sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. We have arranged to buy a car next month. (buying)

2. They visited the museum yesterday. (next week)

UNIT 2

Present Simple - زمن المضارع البسيط

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن عادات وحقائق ويتكون المضارع البسيط كالآتي

١ - المصدر بدون اضافات اذا جاء الفاعل (اسم جمع / I / We / You / They)

- I **play** sports after school.
- They **watch** TV in the evening.

٢ - نضيف للمصدر (s / es / ies) اذا جاء الفاعل (اسم مفرد / He / She / It)

- She **brushes** her teeth every day.
- Ali **carries** his bag and books.

٣ - تصريف الفعل (be) في المضارع هو (am / is / are)

- I **am** / 'm
- He / She / it / اسم مفرد **is** / 's
- We / You / They / اسم جمع **are** / 're
- I **am** 10 years old.
- She **is** at home.

٤ - الفعل (have / has) يأتي بمعنى عنده أو يملك كالآتي

- I / We / You / They / اسم جمع **have**
- He / She / It / اسم مفرد **has**
- I **have** lunch at 3 o'clock.
- He **has** a shower every day.

• عند نفي المضارع البسيط نستخدم كل من (don't / doesn't) ويأتي بعدهم مصدر بدون اضافات حسب الفاعل كالآتي

١ - اذا جاء الفاعل (اسم جمع / I / We / You / They) نستخدم (مصدر + don't)

مصدر بدون اضافات **don't + inf** اسم جمع / I / We / You / They

- Cars **don't move** quickly in the morning.
- I **don't like** fish.

٢ - اذا جاء الفاعل (اسم مفرد / He / she / It) نستخدم (مصدر + doesn't)

مصدر بدون اضافات **doesn't + inf** اسم مفرد / He / She / It

- She **doesn't like** fish.
- He **doesn't go** to school on foot.

معلومة هامة

يمكن استخدام كلمة (**never**) بدلا من (**don't / doesn't**)

مصدر + **never** = مصدر + **don't**

مصدر + **s / es / ies** + **never** = مصدر + **doesn't**

- They **don't eat** fish.
- They **never eat** fish.
- He **doesn't arrive** late.
- He **never arrives** late.

٥ تكوين السؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط

١ - السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد ومعناه هل وتكون الاجابة (**Yes / No**) يكون كالآتي :

? مصدر بدون اضافات + اسم جمع / **Do + I / we / you / they**

- **Do you know** how to solve the problem?
- Yes, I **do**.
- No, I **don't**.
- Yes, I know how to solve problems.
- No, I don't know how to solve problems.

? مصدر بدون اضافات + اسم مفرد / **Does + he / she / it**

- **Does he write** English?
- Yes, he **does** = Yes, he **writes** English.
- No, he **doesn't** = No, he **doesn't write** English.

٢ - في السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

? مصدر بدون اضافات + فاعل + **do / does** + كلمة استفهام

- **Where does he work?**
- He works in England.

استخدامات المضارع البسيط

١ - للتعبير عن الحقائق (**facts**)

- The sun **rises** in the east.

٢ - للتعبير عن عادات (**habits**) في المضارع مع ظروف التكرار مثل

أبداً **never** / نادراً **rarely** / أحياناً **sometimes** / غالباً **often** / عادة **usually** / دائماً **always**

- He plays football **every** Friday.
- She **sometimes** visits her friends.

ملاحظه هامة

تأتي ظروف التكرار بعد (**am / is / are**) وتأتي قبل أي فعل آخر

- He **is always** late.
- He **always comes** late.

Present simple - Passive

المبنى للمجهول مع المضارع البسيط

صيغة المبنى للمجهول في المضارع البسيط

1 - في الجملة المثبتة يكون الشكل كالاتي:

الفاعل + by + P.P..... + am - is - are + مفعول

- Tourists visit Egypt. (active)
- Egypt is visited by tourists. (passive)

2 - في الجملة المنفية نضع (not) بعد (am - is - are) كالاتي:

الفاعل + by + P.P..... + am - is - are + not + مفعول

- She doesn't cook meat. (active)
- Meat is not cooked by her. (passive)

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالاتي

Am - Is - Are + مفعول + P.P.by + الفاعل ؟

- Do they speak English? (active)
- Is English spoken by them? (passive)

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام في المبنى للمجهول يكون الشكل كالاتي

P.P...? + مفعول + am - is - are + كلمة استفهام

- Where do we make cars? (active)
- Where are cars made? (passive)

تذكر جيداً

المبنى للمجهول مع الافعال الناقصة مثل (should / will / can) يكون الشكل كالاتي

be + P.P..... + الفعل الناقص + مفعول

- You should limit your screen time.
- Your screen time should be limited.
- They will buy a car.
- A car will be bought.

Exercises on Language

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Photos.....online by people.

a. share

b. shared

c. are shared

d. sharing

2. Rules are.....by teachers.

a. explained

b. explaining

c. explains

d. explain

3. Homework should.....every day.

a. be done

b. do

c. does

d. did

4. Are cars.....in Egypt?

a. make

b. makes

c. making

d. made

5. Passwords.....by users.

a. should change

b. should be changed

c. change

d. be change

6. The book.....read by them.

a. isn't

b. aren't

c. don't

d. doesn't

7. They.....late for work.

a. are always

b. always are

c. never are

d. often are

8. Important data.....by the system every hour.

a. is saved

b. are saved

c. save

d. saved

9. Where are books.....?

a. sell

b. sold

c. selling

d. sells

10. Personal photos shouldn't.....online.

a. publish

b. be publish

c. published

d. publishes

2. Read and write the correct form of the word(s) between brackets:

1. Ebooks are.....(reading) online.

2. Our furniture should.....(been) cleaned.

3. The meal.....(be) cooked by my mother.

4. The street.....(are) cleaned by them.

5. Videos.....(upload) by people on social media.

3. Rewrite the following sentences in the present continuous tense.

1. People create a digital trail. (is created)

2. You should keep your password secret. (be)

3. Do they speak English? (Is)

UNIT 3

Past Simple & past continuous

زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر

1 - الماضي البسيط هو التصريف الثاني للفعل أي (المصدر + **ied - ed - d**) وهناك أفعال غير منتظمة

- He **saved** the boy from drowning.
- They **trained** hard yesterday.

• أفعال غير منتظمة تحفظ كما هي

present مضارع	past ماضي		present مضارع	past ماضي	
write	wrote	يكتب	put	put	يضع
have	had	يتناول / يمتلك	send	sent	يرسل
wear	wore	يرتدي	take	took	يأخذ
see	saw	يرى	give	gave	يعطي

- I **took** your pen by mistake.
- She **made** a sandwich.

2 - في حالة **نفي** الماضي البسيط نستخدم الاتي

مصدر + **didn't** + فاعل

- They **didn't visit** the zoo yesterday.
- She **didn't go** to the beach.

3 - تصريف (verb to be) في الماضي

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ **was / wasn't**
 We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ **were / weren't**

- Mariam **was** frightened of the cave.
- There **weren't** any cars on the beach.

4 - في حالة الاستفهام بـ (هل)

Did + مصدر + فاعل +?

Did you go walking?
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

اسم / صفة + فاعل + **Was / Were**?

Was he happy?
 Yes, he **was**. / No, he **wasn't**
Were you ready for the exam?
 Yes, I **was**. / No, I **wasn't**.

5 - في حالة السؤال بـ (كلمة استفهام)

...مصدر + فاعل + did + كلمة استفهام

Where did you go last summer?

• I went to the beach.

How was your day?

• It was fantastic.

6 - يُستخدم الماضي البسيط مع التعبيرات الزمنية الآتية للتعبير عن حدث انتهى أو عادة في الماضي مع (used to)

last / ago / yesterday / in + سنة ماضية / in the past

• Last week, I swam in the sea.

• The weather was hot yesterday.

• She used to eat fast food.

ملاحظة

1 - يأتي الماضي البسيط بعد التعبير الاتي

ماضي بسيط + فاعل, was / were..... + فاعل + When

• When I was ten, I visited Aswan.

• When they were in Cairo, they visited the zoo.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي ظروف التكرار مثل (sometimes / always / often / usually / never / مع الماضي لتدل على تكرار حدوث الفعل في الماضي

• She visited the zoo every day when she was in Cairo.

• He always watched football matches in the past.

Past continuous

زمن الماضي المستمر

تكوين الماضي المستمر

① في الجملة المثبتة يكون الشكل كالاتي :

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ was + v + ing

We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ were + v + ing

- He **was reading** all morning.
- They **were travelling** for a long time.

② في الجملة المنفية :

I / He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇒ wasn't + v + ing

We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇒ weren't + v + ing

- She **wasn't** taking the photo.
- We **weren't** staying in bed.

③ في حالة الاستفهام بـ (فعل مساعد) بمعنى (هل)

Was + فاعل + v + ing?

Were + فاعل + v + ing.....?

- **Was** Dina cooking lunch?
Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.
- **Were** you watching TV?
Yes, I was. No, I wasn't.

④ في حالة الاستفهام بـ (كلمة استفهام)

.....? + was + فاعل + v + ing + كلمة استفهام

.....? + were + فاعل + v + ing + كلمة استفهام

- **What** was he doing? ⇒ He was doing his homework.
- **Where** were they playing? ⇒ They were playing in the club.

استخدامات الماضي المستمر

- التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي

- They **were sleeping** at 7 o'clock yesterday.

- التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي وقطعه حدث آخر مع الروابط الزمنية

① ماضي بسيط ⇒ past simple ماضي مستمر ⇒ past continuous While / As / Just as / When

- **While** we **were walking** into the museum, we **saw** huge statues.
- **As** the teacher **was talking**, the manager **came**.
- **When** she **was cooking**, they **arrived**.

② When ⇒ **past simple** ماضي بسيط ⇒ **past continuous** ماضي مستمر

⊙ When Amir **found** the tall doors, we **were looking** around the museum.

لاحظ الآتي

① - الروابط السابقة يمكن أن تأتي أول الجملة أو في وسط الجملة

- ⊙ **As** he was walking, he fell down.
- ⊙ He fell down **as** he was walking.

② - إذا لم يأتي فاعل بعد (**while**) فيأتي بعدها (**v+ing**) فقط

- ⊙ While she was reading, she slept.
- ⊙ While **reading**, she slept.

③ - يمكن أن يأتي الحدثان مع الروابط السابقة (ماضي مستمر) إذا كانا مستمران في نفس الوقت ولم يقطع أحدهما الآخر

- ⊙ While Salma **was sleeping**, her mother **was cooking**.
- ⊙ When Ali **was watching** TV, he **was eating**.

④ - يمكن استخدام (**During**) بمعنى أثناء ويأتي بعدها (اسم)

- ⊙ **During** the match, the player fainted.

Exercises on Language

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. What.....you do last Friday?

- a. do b. are c. does d. did

2. While I....., they arrived.

- a. was sleeping b. were sleeping c. slept d. slept

3. We.....happy because my brother bought a car last week.

- a. were b. did c. have d. was

4. She always.....early when she was at school.

- a. arrive b. arrived c. arrives d. arriving

5. While I was eating, my sister.....TV.

- a. was watching b. watched c. watching d. watch

6. When I.....young, I visited France.

- a. was b. am c. were d. are

7. I often.....my grandpa when he was alive.

- a. visit b. visits c. visiting d. visited

8. Samy.....happy with his grade.

- a. wasn't b. didn't c. don't d. aren't

9. I.....my lunch and went to the club.

- a. have b. has c. had d. having

10. We.....a new movie last weekend.

- a. see b. seeing c. saw d. seen

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. As we.....(**walk**) into the museum, we saw lots of old statues.
2. Hazim.....(**be**) in France a week ago.
3. While I.....(**charge**) the battery, my phone rang.
4. I didn't hear the bell since I.....(**have**) a shower.
5. While Amal..... (**read**), Asmaa called her.
6. I..... (**visit**) Aswan last week.
7. Last year, I (**not visit**) Alexandria.
8. In 2022, we..... (**build**) a very long bridge in China.
9. While Reem was playing, her brother.....(**do**) his homework.
10. She.....(**visit**) her grandma two days ago.

4. Rewrite the following sentences

1. While I was walking to school, I met my friends. (**When**)
.....
2. When she arrived, we were eating. (**While**)
.....
3. While I was sleeping, they were cooking. (**As**)
.....

هذا العمل صدقة جارية على

روح والدي ووالدتي

نسالكم الدعاء

العمل متاح للجميع بدون اذن ويمكن التعديل وكتابة

الاسم بدون اذن

للمزيد تابعونا على الفيس بوك

وقناة مستر حماده حشيش على يوتيوب

UNIT 4

Connectors الروابط

1 - نستخدم (because) بمعنى (لأن) للتعبير عن السبب

- I didn't give up **because** I believed in myself.
- He got high marks **because** he studied hard.

2 - نستخدم (so) بمعنى (لذلك) للتعبير عن النتيجة

- He arrived early, **so** he caught the bus.
- I won the prize, **so** I was happy.

3 - نستخدم (although) بمعنى (بالرغم من) للتعبير عن التناقض

- **Although** he played well, he lost the match.
- He was sad **although** he got the prize.

4 - نستخدم (but) بمعنى (ولكن) في وسط الجملة للتعبير عن التناقض

- I was tired, **but** I kept trying.
- He played well, **but** he lost.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. I felt tired.....I went to bed early.

- a. because b. but c. although d. so

2. Rahma was smiling.....she wasn't feeling well.

- a. although b. and c. so d. because

3. Omar didn't study,.....he failed the test.

- a. because b. so c. but d. although

4. Malik wanted to go out.....it was raining.

- a. so b. and c. although d. because

5. I like football.....it is exciting.

- a. because b. so c. but d. although

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. It was cold,(because) I wore a jacket.

2. They invited me,(so) I couldn't go.

3. I forgot my umbrella,(because) I got wet.

4. She smiled.....(so) she was sad.

5.(But) I studied hard, I didn't get full marks.

UNIT 5

Comparative adjectives

المقارنة بين اثنين

We use comparative adjectives to compare two things, people or places
نستخدم صفات المقارنة عند المقارنة بين شيئين أو شخصين أو مكانين

1 - مع الصفات قصيرة المقطع التي تتكون من مقطع واحد مثل (old / tall / big) نستخدم

صفة + er + than

- The elephant is **bigger** than the lion.
- Asmaa is **older** than her friend.

لاحظ الآتي

- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ (e) نضيف لها (r) مثل (large / larger)
- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بـ (y) قبلها حرف ساكن نحذف (y) ونضيف (ier) مثل (noisy / noisier)
- الصفة القصيرة المنتهية بحرف ساكن قبله حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف (er) مثل (hot / hotter)

2 - مع الصفات طويلة المقطع التي تتكون من أكثر من مقطع مثل (dangerous / interesting) نستخدم :

more / less + صفة طويلة + أقل / أكثر + than

- The Nile is **more** polluted than it was before.
- The film is **less** interesting than the book.

إضافات هامة

- 1 - مع سؤال التخيير (بـ كلمة or) نستخدم الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة
• Who is **older**, Nabil or Gamal?
- 2 - قبل الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة يمكن استخدام (much / a lot / a bit) للتأكيد
• This TV is **a bit** smaller than what I want.
- 3 - مع الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة يمكن حذف (than) اذا جاءت آخر الجملة لأن المعنى مفهوم من سياق الجملة
• Ahmed is tall, but Sara is **taller**.

4 - يوجد بعض الصفات القصيرة غير المنتظمة عند المقارنة بين اثنين أو التفضيل

as...as	than	the
good	جيد better	أفضل من best
bad	سيء worse	أسوأ من worst
far	بعيد farther / further	أبعد عن farthest / furthest
many	كثير (للعدد) more	أكثر من most
much	كثير (للكمية) more	أكثر من most
little	قليل (للكمية) less	أقل من least

- Nabil is **better than** his friend at English.
- I have **less information than** Hend.

The superlative of adjectives

المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين

We use superlative adjectives to compare more than two things
نستخدم صفات التفضيل لمقارنة أكثر من شيئين

1 - مع الصفات قصيرة المقطع التي تتكون من مقطع واحد :

The + صفة + est + / st / iest

- The elephant is **the biggest** animal.
- Asia is **the largest** continent.
- English is **the easiest** subject.

2 - مع الصفات طويلة المقطع نستخدم :

الأقل صفة طويلة + the least / (الأكثر) صفة طويلة + the most

- This is **the most** expensive mobile.
- Hockey is **the least** popular sport.

انتبه جيداً

1 - اذا جاءت صيغة **ملكية** قبل الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة يتم حذف (the) والملكية يمكن أن تكون (s) أو صفات ملكية مثل

(my - his - her - its - our - their - your)

- The Tahya Masr Bridge is **the world's widest** bridge.
- Sama is **my oldest** friend.

2 - اذا جاء التعبير (اسم جمع + of the two) فيأتي بعد (the) الدرجة الثانية من المقارنة

- Ali is **the taller** of the two friends.
- Of the two sisters, Sara is **the shorter**.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. The population in Tanta is.....than Cairo.

- a. small b. smaller c. as small d. smallest

2. Salma is.....intelligent girl in the class.

- a. more b. the most c. less d. much

3. Football is the.....interesting sport.

- a. more b. most c. less d. much

4. Ali is the.....of the two friends.

- a. tall b. tallest c. taller d. as tall

5. Mohamed Salah is my.....player.

- a. the best b. best c. the oldest d. the tallest

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. This museum is much.....(**interesting**) than the zoo.2. July is usually the.....(**hot**) month of the year in Egypt.3. My hometown is.....(**quiet**) than Cairo.4. That was the.....(**expensive**) meal I have ever had.5. I think traveling by train is.....(**comfortable**) than flying.

3. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. Ali is not as tall as Mona. (**taller**)2. No girl is older than Basant. (**oldest**)

The first conditional

حالة الشرط الأولى

1- الحالة الأولى تعبر عن التوقع او الاحتمال في المستقبل والوعد والتهديد وتكون كالتالي

If.....present simple (مضارع بسيط), will ('ll) / won't+ مصدر

- If It rains, we will stay at home.
- If I don't work hard, I won't pass my exams.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي (if) في أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- **if** I pass my exams, I'll go to university.
- I'll go to university **if** I pass my exams.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالآتي

Will + فاعل + مصدرif + فاعل + مضارع بسيط

- **Will** you buy the book if you have enough money?

Yes, I will.

No, I won't.

- **Will** she cook food if he helps her?

Yes, she will.

No, she won't.

4 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالآتي

...مضارع بسيط + فاعل + if.. مصدر + فاعل + will + كلمة استفهام

- **What** will you do if you are rich?
I will travel abroad.

الحالة الثانية من أسلوب الشرط If

1 - الحالة الثانية تعبر عن استحالة حدوث الشيء في المضارع وكذلك تعبر عن التمني

◆ مصدر + would / could + فاعل, (ماضي بسيط) If ...past simple

- ⊙ If I **wings**, I **would** fly.
- ⊙ If he **didn't arrive** early, he **would** miss the bus.
- ⊙ If he **didn't** study hard, he **wouldn't** get high marks.

2 - يمكن أن تأتي (if) في أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- ⊙ If he arrived early, he would catch the train.
- ⊙ He would catch the train **if** he arrived early.

3 - يمكن استخدام الشكل الاتي لاعطاء النصيحة

◆ مصدر + would / wouldn't + If I were you

- ⊙ If I **were** you, I **would** study hard.
- ⊙ If I **were** you, I **wouldn't** arrive late.

4 - في الحالة الثانية تأتي (were) بمعنى يكون ويمكن استخدامها مع كل الضمائر أما (had) تأتي بمعنى عنده أو يملك

- ⊙ If I **were** rich, I would help the poor. (يكون)
- ⊙ If I **had** money, I would help the poor. (عنده - يملك)

5 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالاتي

◆? ماضي بسيط + فاعل + if مصدر + فاعل + Would

Would you buy the book if you had enough money?

- ⊙ Yes, I would.
 - ⊙ No, I wouldn't.
- Would she cook food if he helped her?
- ⊙ Yes, she would.
 - ⊙ No, she wouldn't.

6 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام

♦ماضي بسيط + فاعل + if + مصدر + فاعل + would + كلمة استفهام

What would you buy if you got the first prize?

Ⓐ I would buy a mobile if I got the first prize.

Where could he travel if he were rich?

Ⓐ He could travel to England if he were rich.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. If he.....clever, he will win the competition.

a. is b. has c. are d. am

2. If I.....a car, I will drive to school.

a. were b. have c. am d. had

3. If she.....hard, she will pass the exam.

a. study b. studied c. had studied d. studies

4. He will be sad if his friends.....come to the party.

a. won't b. don't c. didn't d. aren't

5. If we lived in Paris, we.....speak French.

a. will b. had c. would d. have

6. If he put water there, it.....boil.

a. will b. would c. has d. is

7. If you.....hard, you will fail the exam.

a. don't study b. won't study c. didn't study d. aren't study

8. If I.....taller, I would play basketball.

a. am b. were c. have d. had

9. If he came to the club. I.....with him.

a. will play b. had played c. would play d. playing

10.he rich, he would help the poor.

a. If b. Should c. Were d. Have

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. If it rained, we.....(stay) at home.
2. If I.....(have) a plane, I would fly around the world.
3. If you study hard, you.....(pass) the test.
4. If I.....(get) up early, I would not be late.
5. If I.....(had) rich, I would buy a car.
6. What.....(will) you do if you got a new job?
7. If she put her finger in hot water, she.....(will) feel pain.
8. If he plays well,.....(he will) win the match?
9. If I.....(am) a bird, I would fly to school.
10. If he cut his hand, he(will) go to hospital.

3. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. He arrives early, so he catches the bus. (if)
.....
2. You should work to a plan. (if)
.....
3. She is happy because she comes first. (if)
.....
4. If he were tall, he would play basketball. (so)
.....
5. If they had money, they would buy a car. (because)
.....

هذا العمل صدقة جارية على

روح والدي ووالدي

نسالكم الدعاء

العمل متاح للجميع بدون اذن ويمكن التعديل وكتابة الاسم بدون اذن

للمزيد تابعونا على الفيس بوك

وقناة مستر حماده حشيش على يوتيوب